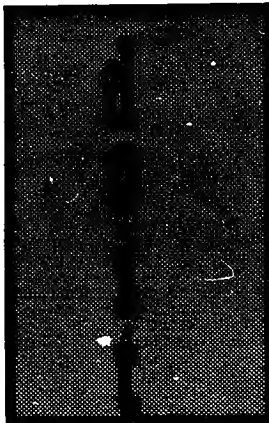


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SATURDAY MARCH 23
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SUNDAY MARCH 24
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C-114 at 6:30 p.m. and 9 p.m.
Admission: \$1.00

thanks

Dear Editor:

On behalf of Thornloe College, I would like to thank everyone who attended the Collin Elliot Memorial Dance. I would also like to thank Nobody Special, The Lappas Brothers, Davey Watkins and Brenda and the girls in the cloak room for all the time and effort they donated on our behalf.

Once again, to everyone concerned, thank you very much from all the members of Thornloe.

John McLarty
President, Thornloe S.C.

Mac students protest

HAMILTON (CUP) -- 150 French students at McMaster University went on strike March 8 to back their demands for parity of representation with lecturers of French department committees and the rehiring of three department lecturers.

According to Don Finseth and Janice Paquette, spokespeople for the French Students Union, the students were also planning a sit-in for March 11.

The contracts of three French Department lecturers are due to expire this year, and the students are demanding they be rehired.

their pickets did not bar students from entering French classes but a large number of students voluntarily boycotted classes.

The students have accused a clique of tenured professors of trying to minimize the influence of lecturers whose mother tongue is French.

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Should Women Control their bodies?

CUP--by Elspeth Guild

It is a woman's right to have control over her reproductive future, it must be her decision alone, whether or not to have an abortion. This was the message of the Abortion Tribunal to Defend Dr. Morgentaler, held in Ottawa Saturday, March 9.

The testimony given at the tribunal emphasized the injustice of denying a woman this right. Doctors and legislators must not be allowed to keep this right from women: men must not have control over women's bodies.

At present the only circumstances under which a woman may get a legal abortion is if the continuance of her pregnancy is liable to "endanger her life or health" according to the Criminal Code. However, she has no voice deciding what will endanger her life or health. The decision is made by a board of three doctors, usually men, none of whom know her, and none of whom bear the consequences of their decision.

The procedure to get a legal abortion is lengthy and dehumanizing. Often the red tape takes so long that the woman is over the twelve week period when the simple vacuum aspiration or d and c abortion (in which the cervix is dilated and forceps and curettes are used to remove the fetus and scrape the sides of the uterus) can be used, and the more complicated surgery of a hysterotomy or saline injection is necessary. After a hysterotomy a woman must usually bear future children by cesarean section.

To get a legal abortion a woman must present her request to her doctor who may, at his discretion, and often after a long lecture to a woman about her "immorality" or "irresponsibility" refer it to a therapeutic abortion board at a hospital.

Therapeutic abortion boards were created by the 1969 abortion legislation which added health to the reasons for abortion. They consist of three doctors who hear abortion requests. However, the legislation did not make it mandatory for these boards to be set up, but left it to the discretion of the hospital. Thus Catholic hospitals uniformly do not have boards, and only 261 hospitals out of 1,400 in Canada have boards. This means women to many parts of the country are denied even the possibility of a legal abortion and are forced to resort to back street butchers.

There are no laws surrounding the selection of the three doctors for the board. A hospital which interprets the abortion laws liberally may appoint three doctors who are sympathetic to the desperation of a woman pregnant against her will. If not, they will appoint doctors who favor compulsory pregnancy. In large urban hospitals a rotating board is often established.

Nowhere in the Criminal Code is there a definition of health, therefore it is left up to the members of the board to decide what degrees of psychological and social health to include under the Criminal Codes restriction "endanger her life or health."

The board must unanimously agree that a woman needs an abortion, and they must sign a certificate to that effect. Only then is a woman allowed to get a legal abortion, which cannot be administered by a member of the board.

However, if a woman is rejected, she has no right of appeal. The board's decision is final.

It is illegal for a woman, pregnant or not, to seek an abortion in any way other than this, liable to two years imprisonment.

Any person who gives or attempts to give an abortion is liable to life imprisonment. Thus all the women who have received abortions from Dr. Morgentaler are liable to two years to jail while Dr. Morgentaler is liable to life.

"A woman who needs an abortion...without any humiliation," Dr. Henry Morgentaler testified at the tribunal. It is because of Dr. Morgentaler's deep belief in this that he has become the hero and symbol of the fight to repeal the abortion laws. He has publically admitted to performing over 6,000 abortions in his clinic in the past six years under safe conditions, with every possible aid of modern medicine.

"What I did, I think I did well. I think I did work that people needed," he said.

When Dr. Morgentaler, accompanied by his nurse Joanne Corio, the first woman in Canada to be charged under the abortion laws with aiding and abetting the procuring of an abortion, and Dr. Yvan MacHabee, also facing charges of performing illegal abortions, entered the auditorium that morning before the tribunal started, the people applauded and chanted "Morgentaler, MacHabee, drop the charges set them free."

Morgentaler is presently facing charges of 12 counts of performing illegal abortions. On the first charge he was found not guilty by the jury, but it is presently being appealed by the prosecution.

"I continue to do abortions in my clinic. Women who come to my clinic are treated as human beings with dignity," Dr. Morgentaler said.

"Three and a half years ago on June 12, I was first arrested for performing abortions....The same day a Greek immigrant woman, mother of three children, died in a Montreal hospital as a result of an abortion badly done by a quack.

"I do not know whether she could have got a legal abortion but I think not. It is because of these trials that that woman was forced to go to the quack," he said.

The tragedy of this woman is not isolated. It is another example of the present unjust abortion laws. That woman felt she had no choice but to find a back street butcher, even if she knew about the possibility of a legal

abortion.

It is unlikely that any abortion board would have given her a certificate not to a woman, married, with three children. Many of the doctors she might have gone to for help would have only told her to go home and have the baby, and have given her a lecture on her 'moral irresponsibility' for even thinking about abortion. Testimony about a 17 year old B.C. woman who also died at the hands of a butcher was read later at the tribunal.

"To fight for change to the laws is not enough," Dr. Morgentaler said. "It is necessary to help women now who can't wait for the laws to be changed."

The medical profession has turned its back completely on the plight of women pregnant against their will.

Dr. Yvan MacHabee, facing charges of performing illegal abortions in Quebec said at the tribunal "Most of my colleagues think contraception is a woman's problem. They think that a woman's reproductive life being shorter than a man's she should undergo the trouble....But when it is a question of unwanted pregnancy...they think they have a say and that the man should have a say."

The testimonies of the women who had sought help from the medical profession were horrifyingly similar. Doctors almost invariably gave them lectures on their bad ways and refused to help them.

Dr. Sylvia von Hanna, a doctor and a woman, testified "When I was a teenager all I knew about birth control was from a booklet with no table of failure rates for the various methods....So I chose the rhythm method....and I got pregnant...."

"I tried to get an illegal abortion, I threw myself downstairs, tried hot mustard baths (an ineffective home recipe to bring on miscarriage)....I went to a doctor recommended to me by a friend.

"He tried to talk me out of it and he told me to get married and 'have a little concern for the baby' inside me...."

"Every woman has the right to an abortion without having to beg for it or convince people she is unfit to be a mother. We....should have the final say on abortion."

"The medical profession is too busy with their two minute appointments to teach birth control themselves, but I don't hear them

crying out for sex education.... Some doctors still do not give out birth control information because they feel women should have babies not sexual pleasure."

"Repeal abortions show the fallacy of the medical profession. There is not enough counselling.... When we are encouraged to be sexy, to use our bodies to try to gain love, even then we are expected to feel it is our fault if the society falls us," von Hanna said.

But it is not just the doctors who have turned their backs on women. Legislators have similarly refused to face the desperation of women needing abortions. Grace MacInnis, Federal NDP member for Vancouver-Kingsway, spoke out against the smug self righteousness of some legislators and the fearful timidity of others, all of whom, by their action or inaction, allow women to be butchered and killed because they are denied the right to control their bodies.

The people who opposed legalized birth control, later opposed the change to 1969 in the abortion legislation. They fought particularly hard against allowing reasons of health as grounds for an abortion and are now fighting against the repeal of the present unsatisfactory legislation on abortion, MacInnis said.

"I get tired of hearing the great concern for the life of a little scrap of potentiality but not the slightest concern for the woman," she said.

"The revival of Right to Life, and the friends of Hippocrates, (I call them Friends of Hypocrisy).... have propagandized Members of Parliament. They have terrorized them," she added.

MacInnis has been trying, along with two other Members of the House, Peter Reilly and Stuart Leggat, to get all laws on abortion repealed. She said at least one third of the Members favour removing abortion from the Criminal Code but they are terrorized by the "Friends of Hypocrisy".

"Just about all the Members of Parliament know about abortion are the pictures of tiny bits of fetus in garbage cans sent to them by the Right to Life," she said.

It is these ignorant legislators who condemn women to be mutilated and killed at the hands of back street butchers.

This is the text of another woman's testimony.

"I was living in Halifax, single and working. There, if you are under 21 (and I was) you can't have an abortion without your parents consent. I had just left home on bad terms....A friend at the university told me of a woman who performed abortions.... The woman worked at the hospital but had no medical training. She inserted a catheter into my uterus. It didn't work the first time so I went back to her. She said it was not unusual for it not to work the first time and she re-inserted it. Well, it didn't work the second, or the third time, or the fourth or fifth or sixth...."

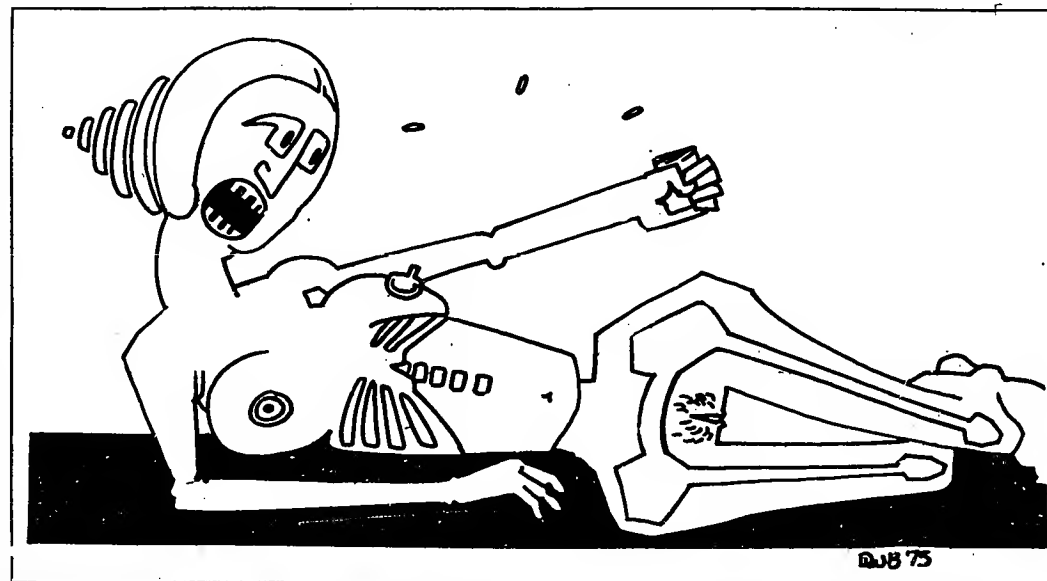
"Two weeks later I went away for the weekend, desperate, and I started to bleed, or rather hemorrhage. I didn't want to go to the hospital but finally friends took me...."

"The first person I saw was a male intern. He asked me how much it cost. I said \$100. Then he asked me if I could get my money back if it didn't work.... They gave me 'd and c' but the nurse said, 'I couldn't have an anesthetic because I was a 'bad girl'.... They made a point of holding up the fetus to show me the result of my wickedness.... Since then I have had chronic vaginitis, and erosion of the cervix. I cannot take the pill...."

This woman is now a dedicated opponent to the abortion laws and has done much organizing for their repeal. Her story is no more horrifying than many presented at the tribunal. In many ways she was lucky, at least she lived through it.

The sense of waste of health, life and dignity because women are forced to seek illegal butcher abortions, or submit themselves to the dehumanization of legal abortions is overwhelming.

The criminal self righteousness of male politicians who force women into this position under the guise of concern for a fertilized egg must not be endured. The criminal negligence of doctors who refuse to give women abortions forcing them to a back street abortionist to be mistreated and killed must not be endured. They are the ones who are responsible for the countless number of women who die each year from abortions performed by unqualified butcher abortionists.



welcomed to attend. There will be light refreshments.

2) Read this column for the venue of the L.S.O. End-of-the-year Party on Saturday, April 6th, 1974.

Senate cans assotiate deans

By Barbara Cameron

Professor Cragg's report from the Academic Planning Committee was the main topic of discussion at the eighth Senate meeting March 14.

Dr. Monahan summarized the options listed in the report. Option 1 is the same 4 faculty-4 dean structure with a full-time Vice-President Academic that exists now. Option 2 would have three faculties - Arts, Science and Professional Schools with a Dean for each. Option 3 would have a single Academic Administrator below the President with no Deans. Option 4 is from the Hagi report produced in 1971.

Faculty of Arts or the Faculty of Science would have a Dean for each faculty. Option 5 would have a faculty of Arts and Science and a Faculty of Professional Schools. Option 6 would have a Faculty and a Dean of Arts and Science but the Professional Schools would not report to the Dean of Arts and Science.

Dean Barry pointed out that there were not 6 options - only 2. There could be either one administrator or a number of them. Also the cost of carrying out these proposals has not been made clear.

Dr. Monahan suggested that this should be settled because the ad hocing that had been done for the last 3-4 years was expensive and since the present Vice-President Academic was resigning, the position would be vacant eight weeks. Dr. Monahan went on to say that the decision would not be implemented next year if the new system was significantly different from the existing one and that he preferred option 6.

Dean Dewar said that he preferred option 6 because the structure should follow function in a system. Since almost every professional school has some kind of field work that involves administrative work not connected with the faculties of Arts or Sciences, they should be separated from them.

After the coffee break, Prof. Nemni asked if the system proposed in option 6 had not already been tested and found unworkable. Dr. Monahan replied that he did not choose to answer that question because he had no firsthand experience with the decision-making at the time but the development of Senate Committees was a step in the right direction.

Dean Schwaiger complained that the committees often worked without consulting the dean that would be affected by the decision made and that option 6 is the structure that was found unworkable and was changed.

Prof. Pearson rejected options 1 and 2 because he felt they were fragmentary and cumbersome and asked for further elaboration of 3 and 6. Prof. Zaborsky said that she was in favour of options 3 and 6 because they were the most desirable and also the cheapest.

Prof. Leach pointed out that the four last options were the only ones that were really different from the present structure. It was decided to accept the report and after 5 votes were taken, option 3 was chosen. Prof. Cragg moved that option 3 be adopted in principle and the motion was carried.

ried.

Prof. Karl proposed a straw vote to be taken whether or not to retain the position of Director of Graduate Studies. Dean Dewar protested that such a vote was out of order. The vote was taken with the result 11 for, 5 against, and 11 abstentions. It was suggested that this was because the senators did not understand what they were voting for.

The next subject discussed was that of the course evaluation questionnaires.

Prof. Leach reminded Senate that the lack of information on the forms lead to a contretemps regarding one professor's tenure once.

Dr. Albert pointed out that the evaluation is intended for the instructor's benefit and improvement and was not to be used by any committee or administration.

Mr. Greenberg felt that there should be a reliability check kept on the evaluation results.

Prof. Morris suggested that there should be a straw vote to decide whether it is necessary.

Prof. Nemni said that the students are getting tired of questionnaires that tests can only test the inner validity not the actual usefulness of the questionnaire and that it emphasizes the means rather than the substance of teaching.

Prof. Morris felt that even if a lot of students were not interested in the questionnaires, it should not be discontinued.

Prof. Hobbs thought that the students resented the loss of class time involved in having two questionnaires in one year.

Father Tremblay asked who the questionnaire is supposed to be useful to.

Dean Schwaiger pointed out that the results can only separate the extremely bad professors from the extremely good ones and that the only other means of evaluating professors was by gossip from their students and colleagues.

It was suggested that instead of having the evaluations, it would be better to have a three day seminar to allow faculty to discuss teaching techniques.

Prof. Cragg suggested that there should be tests made on the evaluation by keeping a record of attendance and marks.

Dean Barry said that the questionnaire tests student reception rather than evaluates the course.

A fourth year commerce student informed Senate that most students feel that the questionnaire is a waste of time because the results depend on the marks. The student received and the popularity of the teacher.

Prof. Watlingford said that this is a satisfactory discussion.

Mr. Greenberg explained that the committee put in a lot of questions because they wanted to cover a lot of areas.

At this point Prof. Nemni had to leave. Since this broke quorum, the meeting was recessed.

Course evaluations hassled

SASKATOON (CUP)-- "While undergraduate, and to a lesser and varying degrees, graduate students, have neither the special competence nor the responsibility to make academic decisions (on course evaluations), they provide some of the evidence upon which certain of these decisions such as an instructor's teaching effectiveness, ought to be made..." concludes a report by the Special Committee on course evaluation at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon campus.

The report is the faculty's response to a request by the University of Saskatchewan Students Union in March 1972 that student course evaluation be made compulsory in the College of Arts and Science.

The report's recommendation that student questionnaires be prohibited in Arts and Science was recently passed in a faculty meeting, 44 to 33.

Evaluation decisions, according to faculty decree, will now be based on a combination of student evaluation essays, course material and date, classroom visitation and guest lecturers and instructors self evaluation essays.

The report, prepared by R.W. Krutzen, chairperson of the committee, was to survey and assess student questionnaires as a measure of teaching effectiveness. The report called students' opinions "hearsay evidence", and "nothing more than unconfirmed gossip". "And unconfirmed gossip is no evidence at all, clearly insufficient evidence to support evaluation decisions about someone's teaching ability".

"Systematic student questionnaires, in contradistinction, are objective, in that they measure what they are supposed to measure namely, the extent to which an individual is, in fact, an effective teacher," the report adds.

"There is much more to teaching than making students happy and a balanced combination of knowledge and personality are needed for effective teaching even if the student does not require the former to sustain the illusion that he has learned. In short, consumer satisfaction is not a sufficient condition for effective teaching".

In other words, students are not able to differentiate between really learning something, and only having the illusion of learning something.

The Students Arts and Science Society have unanimously decided to go ahead with course evaluations regardless and the U of Saskatchewan Students Union has agreed to fund the project.

University of Guyana

During the two visits at the University of Guyana, we met many students and professors and many of us have decided to correspond regularly.

Whenever the University organizes a major activity in the future, we will send UG students pictures and more details and they will do the same from their end.

We are hoping that not only the students will keep in touch, but that there will be exchanges between the two administrations and between Departments. Exchanges of students and professors, as mentioned in Article IV is our ultimate aim. We are hopeful that such an exchange will be a reality in the near future.

Fifteen students from the University of Guyana will be coming to Laurentian next October during the International Week. Already,

the Executive of the I.S.O. is seeking plans to raise funds in order to help these students finance their trip to Canada. It is important that every Laurentian student participate in this endeavor in order that the friendship agreement be respected.

We are proud of being the twin sister of a South American University. Both of us were born less than fifteen years ago (14 years for Laurentian and 11 years for the University of Guyana), have approximately the same number of students and continually expanding in order that we may offer more to the coming generations. PROGRAMMES offered by the University of Guyana.

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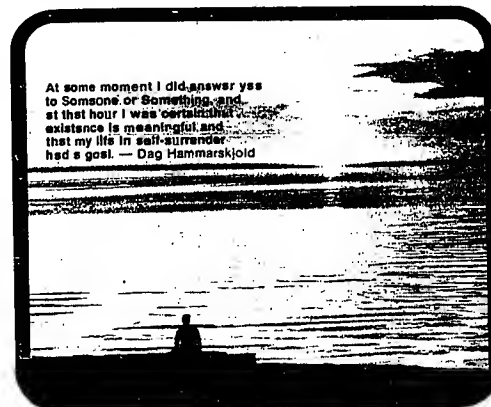
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LES DEMANDES DE GRADUATION D'AUTOMNE SERONT PRÊTES EN JUILLET, ET ELLES DEVONT ÊTRE SOUMISES AVANT LE 31 AOÛT 1973.

QUEBECOIS DREAMLAND

PART II

by Paul Hoch

It is indeed remarkable how thoroughly and efficiently the French Canadian population has been channelled into hockey, a sport where aspiring professional cattle are bought up for life in their mid-teens and where few, if any, manage to get a university education. One sees few, if any, French Canadians in pro football, a sport requiring a four year apprenticeship on a university farm team. One also sees few, if any, French Canadians

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in the Olympic sports (track and field, swimming, etc.), and one wonders what Montreal's Francophone population will be getting for their money in Mayor Drapeau's version of the 1976 Games. The fact is that the French Canadians like every ethnic or racial group which at one time or another was at the bottom of the socio-economic pole, have been channelled into the most violent sport, requiring the least education. Like the blacks in heavyweight boxing champ in Jack Johnson's day, they are permitted to cheer for their own group's leading gladiators. But what does this really get them?

Nor is this just a problem for French Canadians. Sports impresarios have traditionally tried to provide heroes of every ethnic variety, including WASPs, to draw in the fans from each and every social background. Possibly the upper class has the time and energy to waste on these modern gladiator festivals. But, when working people spend twenty or thirty hours a week worrying about the exploits of their sports heroes, that time and energy must count as a deduction from other possible things they might be doing, including thinking about, and changing, the system that oppresses them.

It would be bad enough if mass spectator sports were merely a modern bread-and-circuses, a new kind of opium for the people, a diversion from the real issues and problems. Unfortunately the disease is much more serious than even that. Mass spectator sports, not only divert attention from other matters, but they inculcate the 'fans' (a word originally derived from 'fanatics') with a variety of extremely repressive values. First, the passive consumption of sport spectacle is a powerful stimulus to the development of attitudes of *passivity* and *consumerism* generally, which carried to its extreme form under mass consumption capitalism encourages people to seek their fulfillment and self-definition, not in terms of what they do, but merely in terms of *how much* they can passively consume. Sport has become another consumer product, and the athletes have increasingly been reduced to the status of paid workers and, occasionally, jock promoters.

The most popular North American spectator sports, football and hockey, also place a heavy emphasis on rule-governed violence and an almost parasitically organization of authority down the ranks from the captain-of-industry type owner, to his manager to the coach (a sort of foreman) to the ordinary producers of spectacle, the 'players'. In football, capitalist division of labour has evolved into the warp and woof of the game in a form so extreme that the different football positions now come in markedly different sizes and shapes from long and sleek for pass receivers to tight and compact for pass defenders to big and heavyweight model-T linemen. And, of course, along with specialization comes its inevitable complement, elitism. In football the division between mental and manual labor is most graphically typified by the division of powers between the quarterback (or 'field general') and the line. Not surprisingly, in a society in which whites tend to occupy the dominant managerial positions, the quarterback is almost always white (as is the middle linebacker who usually directs the defensive team). The racism in the football field well reflects that in society in general, so that even in cases where

the field foreman or quarterback happens to be black, one can always be sure that the plantation bosses (the owner, general manager, and coach) remain white. In Canada, French Canadians are of course completely disqualified because they haven't served the proper apprenticeship on a university farm team. And women are to be found only on the sidelines, usually in some sort of 'cheerleader' meat parade, consigned to the role of passively worshipping at the side of a spectacle they can never really be a part of. So in football, as in society generally, sexism too is an important part of the game.

Perhaps the most repressive aspect of the most popular North American sports, particularly for working class and so-called minority groups, is the conception of 'manhood' or 'masculinity' which they inculcate. Such *macho* sports as football and hockey transmit a view of 'manhood' as basically a battle to 'prove one's masculinity' through intramale competition, struggle for dominance (particularly dominance over women), conquest and even physical brutality, with a heavy emphasis being placed on brawn not brain. Ideologically, this view of 'manhood', not only makes every man the 'competitor' (and, to some extent, the enemy) of every other, but forces every man to continuously 'prove' what is called his 'masculinity' by repeated proofs of potency and dominance. Thus, one gets through *macho* sport the same sort of psychopathic performance-oriented criteria of manhood that one gets in the novels of Norman Mailer (and particularly in his essay, 'The White Negro'). Basically, this is just the same sort of 'you're only as good as what you're putting out' criteria of performance that one is supposedly to be judged by in a factory or on a ball field, or, apparently, in a bedroom. The rat race to 'masculinity' never ends, and no matter how many games you 'win' (or how much you 'score'), each day the game begins anew. Which is probably why Mailer describes himself as 'The Prisoner of Sex'.

The upper class, which, by virtue of its privileged social position,

never has to produce that much of anything, can easily afford to have other, more 'humanistic', standards of manhood involving an emphasis on process rather than product, as well as vague ideals of what it calls human dignity. Working class men, and particularly the men of the so-called minority groups, however, often are stuck in such boring and abusive jobs that their main consolation all too often lies in this repressive definition of 'masculinity'. Particularly so, since this emphasis on *machismo* provides the ideological rationale for dominating one's women and identifying with one's own group's super-masculine sports heroes. These then become the main sops in a workingman's life, after his job and boss have robbed him of a large part of his potential for creativity and self-actualization and real involvement in his work. At this point he is apparently ripe to become 'one of the boys' by passively consuming the big game as a 'fan', and afterward 'talking a good game' with the guys. Not really much of a game.

Paul Hoch, a humanities lecturer at Montreal's Dawson College, is the author of *RIP OFF THE BIG GAME* (Toronto: Doubleday Anchor, 1973), an analysis of the political sociology of bigtime sports.

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